EWS BY TELEGRAPH.

VE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

RIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIPAX.

SANCHMARY ENGACEMENT AT MALEFAT.

devements of the Allied Fleets and Forces.

ney Market Easy--Provisions Firm-Cotton Ensettled ... Breadstuffs Declined,

der. der. der.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TRUBGRAIR, OFFICE NO. 21 WALL STREET HALIFAX, May 10, 1854. The royal mail steamship Canada, Captain Stone, from verpool on Saturday the 29th of April, arrived at this ert at 1 o'clock this evening, bringing two hundred and

There is no intelligence of the missing steamer City of

ansgow. The Collins steamship Atlantic, arrived out at Liverol, at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon the 25th ult.

The War he Enrope. The news from the seat of war indicates increased gor on the part of the ailles. 20,000 French and 8,000 glish troops had landed at Gallipoli.

No event of importance had occurred. A sanguinary engagement had taken place near Kale-

t, without decisive results. It was reported that the Bussians' had been defeated Pattschernarods, and that they had evacuated Little

Sir Charles Napier was at Stockholm on the 27th pril, and his fleet was about fifty miles off. The allied flects in the Black Sea were at anchor off

essa on the 26th April. The Russian force was withdrawing from Kalefat.

> Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money was easy for short periods. Consols closed on he 28th at 8714 a 8734.

Messrs. Bell, Son & Co. report American securities un-hanged, with a moderate business and firm market. S. Fives of 1865..... 100 a 100% | S. Fives of 1865. | 105 a | 105 a | 10 a | 105 a | 100 a | 1 LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The cotton circulars vary much as to the condition of the market. Messrs. Richardson Brothers quote a de-sline of 1-16d. on the lower and middling qualities, and advance of 3/d on fair. The sales of the week wer 37,450 bales, of which speculators took 7,000, and exorters 4,250. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, the arket closing steady. The stock on hand was 723,350 bales, including 406,000 American. Messrs. Dennistoun & Co. quote as follows :--

| Fair. | Fair. | New Orleans | 614d. | Mobile | 614d. | Uplands | 614d. | Color | Col LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

unistoun report a dull market for all kinds of breadstuffs; prices lower and tending downward. The decline during the week on flour was 6d. a 1s.; on wheat 3d., and on corn 1s. a 2s. The quotations were, Western canal flour, 37s. a 37s. 6d.; Baitimere and Philadelphia, 37s. 6d, a 58s.; Ohio, 37s. 6d. a 39s.; white wheat, 11s. 6d. a 72s. 8d.; red and mixed, 10s. 10d. a 11s. 6d.; white corn, 20s., 40s. a 41s., and yellow 40s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET. Mesars. Gardner & Co. report a limited business in beef, at unchanged prices, and a deficit in the imports, of 17,060 tierces. Pork firm at previous rates. In bacon, arge transactions, at lower prices, and buyers demanding a further reduction. Land, lower; sales at 51s. 6d. a

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET. (From the Brokers' Circular.)

Rosen in regular demand. SPIRITS OF TUBPENTINE steady at 50s. Ous -Sales of olive at £1 decline. Sperm nominal. Tallow -Some transactions at 66s. 6d. RICE dull and lower. Sales of 200 casks Carolina, at Tonacco. - An active business, at unchanged prices

FREIGHTS at Liverpool were a shade lower. LONDON PRODUCE MARKETS. Mesars. Baring Brothers report sugar and coulee steady

METAL MARKET. Mesers. Baring Brothers quote the Welsh iron market doll, rolls selling at £7 10s. a £7 15s.; bars, £8 a £8 5s.; Scotch pig a shade higher.

TRADE IN MANCHESTER Prices of goods and yarus had slightly declined. HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, April 26, 1854.

The sales of cotton for the week foot up 8,250 bales, a ürm prices. Orkans quoted at 62f. a 90f. Stock on hand 96,000 bales. Broadstuffs a shade higher-closing quiet Ashes firm, with limited transactions.

[The severe storm of last evening extended all along the telegraph lines from Washington to Halifax, and rendered it nearly impossible to get over any part of the steamer's news, and our reports from the south were de layed till a very late hour. Full details of the Canada's news will be received in season for publication on Friday

From Itio Janeiro.

Ballinoms, May 10, 1854.

We are in possession of commercial advices from Rio to the 28th March, but they are of little importance. The stock of coffee was 100,000 bags. Dealers were very firm at 41 a 45500 for mixed lots of superior to good firsts, and 41800 to 43850 for round lots. Exchange on England 28 a 2851, premium. The stock of flour had considerably increased by recent arrivals, and the market was dull and wak. Freights were declining, and were quoted at \$1 a \$1 05 to the United States.

Convention of Segar Makers.

Convention of Segar Makers.

Stracts, May 10, 1854.

The journeymen segar unkers met to the City Hall here to day and duly organized. Edward B. Van Cott was chosen temporary Charman, and Theodore Frizgerald Semetary. Fifty five delegates were present. Committees on credentials, organization and finance were appointed, and the convention adjourned till two o'clock. In the afternoon, John G. Woodraff, of Troy, was reported for President, with three Vice Presidents and two occretaries. A committee of six was appointed to report a tariff of prices, and they reported the same as those of the Albany Convention. A warm debate caused, and was continued until 4 P. M., when, without taking the question, the Convention adjourned till to morrow.

General Convention of the Episcopai Church.

Pattangurana, May 10, 1854.

The General Convention of the brotherhood of the Episcopai Church, in session in this city, adjourned rise die this afternoon, after an able address from Bishop Potter. The question of the basis of representation was postponed till the next decreal Convention, to be held in Baltimore in May, 1857.

PRINTERS STRIKE—ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

UTICA, May 10, 1834.

The printers in all the offices in this city, except the Heald, which pays the price, have struck for the payment of 23c, per thousand.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Tyler, of Buffalo, arrested a man samed Heary Clark, in this city to night, for counterfeiting United States coin. Dies and money were found upon him.

Departure of the Arabia.

The Cunard steamship Arabia, Captain Judkins, sailed at one o'clock to day, with 164 passengers for Liverpool, and seven for Halifax. Among the former is Aaron Hobart, of Boston, bearer of despatches. She takes out \$188,000 in specie. Markets.

In our cotton market, to-day, prices were stiffer, but not quotably higher. 5,000 bales changed hands. Middling is quoted at 8c. The stock in hand here is 600,000 bales. From is unchanged. Corn is in large demand for export, and has advanced 2c., sales 40,000 bushels, at 18c. a 60c. Land is firm at 101/cc. for kegs. Ho coffee is at 94/c. a 104/cc. Freights have advanced. Cotton is taken for Liverpool at 15-10ths.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Imminent Danger of a War with Spain. DRITISH INFLUENCE AT MADRID.

PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

de., de., de.

Our Washington Correspondence. Washington, May 9, 1854.
The Effect of the Nebraska Bill on Politicians—The Plans

for the Future, de.

Among the leading members of both houses, looking out for a reconstruction of political parties for the campaign of 1856, I find that they count upon this Nebraska bill as the chief instrument for their work. The bill will pass the House, excepting the Chyton proviso; the Senate will most probably concur with the House, and thus allow the usual practice in the Territories, of permitting

alien settlers who may have declared their intention, to

become chizens, the right of suffrage.

In connection with this Nebraska bill, the Lunatic bill veto will be sestained—the Homestead bill will go by the board, and to this extent the administration will be employ ed in the important business of the reorganization of parties. The Southern Nebraska whigs, the Southern Union men and State rights men will thus be combine I as the nucleus of a new democratic party, including all men of all par-ties of the North who may choose to come in. The main opposition party will probably be formed of ultra-Nor thern democratic free sollers and the rank and file of the

opicition party will probably be formed of ultra-Northern democratic free soilers and the rank and file of the Seward free soil whig party. Another opposition party may be formed of some Southern whigs and the Fillmore and Webster men of the North.

The candidate of the new democratic party will probably be Mr. Bechanan, or some new Northern man, with the view of yicking up as much strength in the North as possible. General Pierre will not be a candidate for the succession. That seems to be well understood both in the Cabinet and in Congress. Judge Douglas it seems, is quite willing and quite young enough to hold over for a term or two. Ceneral Cass has het a run, and too many old sores would be re opened in making him the cambidate of the new Nobraska-strict-contraction-Southern reorganization of the democratic party. General Marcy is entirely out of the question, if the report be true that he has entered into a provisional coalition with some of the leading hard shells against the new Southern alliance, for the purese cutting out Bachanan. We very much fear, too, if there he any troth in the rumored amalgament in between Marcy and the hards against Bachanan. Bavis and Cashing, it will result first, in the surces of Cushing, and secondly in a curious subdivision of the New York national democracy.

Such are the Presidential contingencies involved in this Nebraska bill. The leading peliticians concerned in it, care but little about the empty abstraction of the report of the Missouriline. They are arise the formation of a new and powerful party upon a Southern platform, and with fourteen Southern States in solid chalance, we expect to corry their gandidate for the President, if not before the people, at least in the House of Representatives; for the South in the House, with two Northern States having but one vote in the election of a President by the House. Southern man say, therefore, the basis of our new party is a perfect union in the South. That secured, the North may have as many gandidates as they please.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ANTICIPATED RUTTURE WITH SPAIN-ME. ROULS'S COURSE OF ACTION—THE SPANISH CABINET—IN-MAINOR OF USGLAND AND PRANCE—THE AFRICANIZATION OF CUBA—BRITISH SLAVENDERS IN CUBA, ETC.

WASHINGTON MOR 10 1935

The imminent danger of war with Spain cannot be over estimated. It is believed here that before thirty days we will reach a crisis which will call for the most urgent measures. We do not believe that Mr. Soule set out with any intention of passing matters to this extreme, but that the instructions with which he was armed were based upon the idea that Spain would be frightened into listening to propositions for the purchase of Cuba.

Private letters have been received here stating that Mr.

Soule has lost the good graces of the fickle Queen of Spain, who is completely in the hands of her Cabinet. As for the Cabinet, they are represented as the supple in-struments of England and France; but not only the purdemands so strongly put forth by the United States, seem further off than ever. On the other hand, Mr Soulé has established the most friendly relations with the of Cuba, as the Queen and her ministers are opposed to it. Spanish Cabinet hold together, English and French in terests will be in the ascendant.

Yet it is possible, though scarcely probable, that the affair may be amicably adjusted. England will doubtless try to temporize, but if our government listen to any such overtures after the stand taken, it will be disgraced. The only hope that our peaceable relations will not be disturbed, lies in the possibility of Spain's acceding to our demands.

There is reason to believe that the Captain General of Cube has, before this instituted the incipient steps to Africanize the island. The process to be adopted, will be the emancipation of all held as slaves upon service, as apprentices or emancipees for a term of years, scaled ac cording to age and other circumstances. The holders will be compensated after the plan prescribed by the British emancipation act of 1835.

It is believed the British and French governments will guarantee the sum of twenty five millions of dollars neessary to effect this object. It appears that many o the large slaveholders in Cuba are British subjects, and as the British laws make it felony for their subjects to hold a slave, even in foreign countries, unless these slaves are claimed by Spaniards, the amount of compensation will, in consequence, be greatly reduced.

It is anticipated that the President, in his message to

Congress, may ask for power to blockade Cuba and Porto This is, however, rumor.

THE NEBRASKA BILL-COL. FREMONT, ETC. against the Nebraska bill. Even the friends of the bill conceded its power. The Nebraska bill is, we think, get ting stronger, and we have no doubt of its passage. The regular debate will be closed, probably, at three o'clock on Friday, after which there is a growing disposition not to adjourn till the bill is reported to the House. Many opand bow to the will of the majority as soon as possible, so as not unnecessarily to obstruct and delay the public

THE NEURASKA BILL-ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SU-PERINTENDENTS-THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. There will be an end, in the House, to all long speech es on the Nebraska bill, this week, when the five mi

The Association of Medical Superintendents of the The Association of Medical Superintendents of the American Institution for the Insane, commenced its annual seasion here yesterday. Dr. Bell, for the MeLvan Asylum, presides, and Dr. Nichols of this city, act as secretary. At the meeting to-day, there were present seventies Superintendents. In the course of the day, the members visited the United States Insane Asylum. A paper by Dr. Ray, of Providence, upon othercusation as acute mania, was discussed this afternoon, and Dr. [Bell read a paper upon "Spirit Rapping."

Ne cases beyond the No. of 120 will be taken up in the Supreme Court this term. No. 108 is new on, David Buel, Jr., Esq., of New York, was admitted an attorney before the Court to-day.

Washington, May 10, 1854.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication fro

the Navy Department. Mr. Mokros, (whig) of Fa., from the Agricultural Committee, to which was referred the resolution of aryland Legislature on the subject of the British mo...

poly in guano, reported a resolution referring the subject

Mr. CLAYTON, (whig) of Del., said, while he was in Mr. Clavion, (whig) of DeL, said, while he was in the state Pepartnent, after a long negotiation, he succeeded in negotiating a treaty with she Peruvian Minister, which was ratified by the Senate. When it reached ferre it was rejected there, as he strongly believed, by the intunence of British capitalists. He stated that the Peruvian revolutionary debts are due to British capitalists, which debts are secured by agreement with the British government, allowing them a monepoly of the gunno trade. The resolution was adopted. Her Deals of the Arrest of the Committee on Printing in favor of printing 57,000 and them leads of the agricultural part of the Patent Office Report, was taken up.

Mr. HUNISE, (dem.) of Va., moved its postponement Lest.

Mr. HUNTER, (dem.) of Va., moved its postponement. Lost.

Mr. Merrer, (whig) of Fla, also reported from the same committee a report recommending an appropriation, to be placed at the disposal of the Provident, and applied at his dispretion, to purchase Mount Vernon, to be converted into an experimental farm connected with an agricultural school, and both to be attached either to the Smithsonias institution or Fatent Office, and to receive from the controlling authority of the one with which it may be associated in analogy, so far as difference of objects allows, like that of the West Peint Academy; the plan, when matured, to be submitted to Congress for modification and adoption. Two thousand additional eopies of the report ordered to be printed.

(In a motion to print the agricultural part of the Patent Office report a long gebate took place.

Mr. Toekin opposed it.

Meeses, Ball, Clayron, and others, supported it. Agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. Hurris, (dem.) of Va., moved to take up the vetocd lesses band bill. Lost—yeas 13, mays 34.

THE INMEAN APPROVATION BILL.

coming up, Mr. Johnson suggested the absence of his collegate, who had the floor on the pending amendment. The bill was laid up the table.

Mr. Enger, (dem.) of la, moved to reconsider the vote on the bill for relief of David Myerle, passed yester-

day
The Chairman said the bill had been taken to the
House.
Mr. Bright meved that the House be requested to return the bill to the Senate.
A long debate then took place, principally on the merits
of the bill. Motion agreed to. After an executive session the Se-

House of Representatives. WARRINGTON, May 10, 1854. THE NEBRASKA BULL. Mr. RECHARDSON, (dem.) of Ill., desired to notify the

House that he will to-morrow morning, introduce a reso lution terminating the debate on the Nebraska bill. Voices-" At what time?" "When?" Mr. RICHARDSON-The time at which he would move to terminate the debate would depend on the opponents of

the bill. If they show a disposition to go on and debate it, he would be disposed to give the utmost time, before the special order takes procedence, namely, the Pacific Redread bill, next Monday. He moved that the House o into committee.

Mr Camrenti, (free seil) of Ohio, rose to ask a question, but objection was made.

Redread bill, next Monday. He moved that the House go into committee.

Mr. Camerri, (free seil) of Ohio, rose to tak a question, but objection was unde.

The House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Battr, (dem.) of Va., said, there are three material propositions involved in the discussion. First, are the principles of the compromise of 1850, in respect to the Territories, the principles of American liberty, and are they repugnent to the Missouri compromise. Secondly, if so, ought not Congress, with a view to discussionariesing the court, as to its intention so to declare? Thirdly, is the principle of non intervention by Congress, with regard to slavery in the Territories, embodied by the act of 1850, violated by the Badger compromise? He maintained the affirmative, contending that from the formation of government, non intervention in the Territories has never been departed from until the celebrated Missouri confroversy. He denied the truth of the statement, that at the time of the passage of the compromise of 1850 nobody maintained is abrogated the Missouri composite. He had both here and elsewhere, claimed the Scuth had gained by the abrogated the Missouri composite government over six hundred square miles, an area twice as large as the original thirteen celonies, extending from New Mexico to the British possessions, and from the western limits of hundred square miles, an area twice as large as the criginal thirteen celonies, extending from New Mexico to the British possessions, and from the western limits of hundred square miles, and twenty five millions of acres, more than one fourth of all the public lands awned by government. One fifth of the deministration, he desired the defeat of this bill, because it would trait on the demonstration majority next Congress, and lots out the demonstration of free sell, and said the reason for organizing

e never would be

Mr. Etter, (whig) of Mass., argued in maintenance of the Missouri compromise, and said he never would be found voting to admit a slave into the Union.

Mr. SEWARD (dem...) of Ga., though objecting to the details of the bill, would vote for its because it was designed to remove the Missouri restriction.

Mr. ELIDERT (dem...) of Ky., argued against the continuance of the Missouri law of 1820, contending that the North have herelafore refused to abide by it, and advocating non-intervention.

Mr. DOWDEIL (dem...) of Ala., insisted the Missouri restriction was a maked act of arbitrary power. It was wholly indefensible, impolitie and inexpedient. It was forced on the South as the last of two ords, and negalesced in by them for the sake of peace. It has been violated repeatedly by the North, who now advocated its sanchity, but he suggested it did not become the aggressors to teach lessons of justice.

Mr. Tauxiris (whig.) of N. Y., replied to the arguments which had been advanced in favor of the bill, which in his opinion authorized slavery to except into terricing how free.

Mr. Tauxiris (dem...) of N. Y., said the Missouri restriction is violative of the constitution and calculated to produce incalculable mischief. Geographically the line is wrong in inception and enactgent. It encroaches on the rights of the South, who have an equal phare with the North in the enjoyment of our demand, by its repeal. Let us make this Union a political Paradise, from which we may not be driven without hope of return. He was in favor of the bill because of its non-intervention principles.

Mr. Parkiny (whig.) of Me., could not forlear to say it

pies.

Mr. Parkey (whig.) of Me., could not forbear to say it was to him a source of great satisfaction that his political associates on this floor are in no way responsible for the ill-advised form in which this measure has been introduced. Repeal the Missouri compromise and slavery will no to the Ferritories. Preserve the compromise and it will not therefore be was opposed to the bill.

Mr. Harrison, (whig) of Ohio, opposed the bill, seeing no necessity for its passage, the public interest not requiring it, and spoke against the repeal of the Missouri compromise. He only occupied part of his time till nine o'clock.

compromise. He only occupied part of his time un nine o'clock.

Mr. CARFERIL, (free soil) of Ohio, rose, saying that he understood the Chairman had been making arrangements, and exnect exone of the conditions for obtaining the floor, that only a part of the hour should be occupied.

The Chairman said he had been exacting no such pledges, and among those who struggled for the floor, he recognized Mr. Coloutt.

Mr. HENT, (dem.) of La., amidst the confusion, buddy protested against these proceedings. (Cries of order, order.) He desired in the name of the country to be heart, as the quastion involved the parliamentary right of the liberty of speech. (Renewed cries, leader than before, of order, order—the Chairman knocking, meantime, with his hammer to restore quiet.)

bis learner to restore quiet.)
Mr. When he (dem.) of N. Y. rose to protest against this outrageous retrenchment of debate by the Chair.
Mr. Florance, (dem.) of Pa. called him to order.
Mr. Florance, (dem.) of Pa. called him to order, and said he should been appeal to that gentleman for favor or courtesy on that floor. CLINGMAN, (dom.) of N. C., hoped Mr. Colqitt

Mr. Christian wanted to make a point. He rose to state a current impression in the committee.

Mr. Hunr said it was a question of privilege.

The Chairman colled-him to order.

Mr. Hunr said the House to hear him, demanding it as a right.

The Chairman of the gentleman makes a point the Chair will entertain it.

The CRAINERN-If the gentleman makes a point the chair will entertain it.

Mr. Hirst--The gentleman (Mr. Harrison) who last addressed the Committee took his seat saying he had yet fiften minutes left.

The CRAINERN--Does the gentleman claim the time.

Mr. HWN--I hope the gentleman will use his privilege, and protect his rights against trickery or private understanding.

The CRAINERN-The gentleman's point has been decided.

det.
Mr. Haramon mid, by the particular set of couries, of
the Chaleman, he had been privileged to occupy the
the could have fifteen or

from having been told that he could have fifteen or twenty minutes.

Mr. Hiver-That's what I protest against.
Mr. Have-That's what I protest against.
Mr. Have-Sex-But the Chairman informed me that I would have the right to proceed for an hour.
Voke-Oh, that's right. It explains the matter.
The Crauman explained, and said that he had tried to accummodate certain parties on their own suggestions, or by their acquiescence.
Mr. ELINOT. (whis) of Mass., made a statement in substance, that he had agreed to divide his hour with a collegue, and was glad of the opportunity.
Mr. Huxt said there was but one rule, and the Chairman must execute the law.
Mr. STRIERENS, (whig) of Ga., said that such accommoting had always been made. It was far from being an utilage.

trage.

Mr. Hunt—It is a curtailment of time, and therefore a trenchment of privilege.

Mr. Davis (dem.) of R. L. said that it seemed to his this was a matter of great importance. Every man should have his hour in debate. The Charkman called to order. In Cought (cem.) of Ga. then proceeded to a vocate of the Sochean of cought Normalia question.

Mr. Urnan, (whis) of Mass, held that if this bill cheuld become a say, it would work mention was formed, and on which its after have been administered from the first. The country will swing from its moorings and or shall embark with all our puchous interests, glorious recollections, and all the magnificant prospects of this vast Empire, on an utbrover ed and unknown—and it may be, storney if not fatel sea.

If argued that the great obsciele in the way of establishing the Union, was since institutions. If this had not been removed there are result have been a Union formed. If you,—ie said it conclusion—over throw bargains and comingte, you will make the Norther a mit. Northern men with continent principles will disappear, and the race of doughfrees will be extinct. (Applane) He to there condemned the bill.

At half past 10 the committee rose, and the House at journed.

Our Este Correspondence.

Ente, May 7, 1854.
Serious Accident at a Catholic Church Names of Killed

and Wesender-Cause of the A-ciden' de This morning at about cleven o'clock, while Bithops Timon, of Ruffalo, and Kourg, of this piace, were per-ferming religious services at the Fourth street Catholic Church the gallery cales ting across the south end of the building and opposite the altar suddenly fell with a fearful crash, carrying down with it a dense mass of people, upon the sowed pean and alses below. A people, upon the sowed peas and sinkes below. A most distressing even of terror and containing ensued; the scienns of wave and children, and the cries of those combed and a most the failer timbers, at a large terminal transfers, at a most frame of the partie of the transfers and were making the most framthe efforts to compare by the wintows. Many were seconds in mixed by being pressed and trampled upon in the crewd.

From twenty to thirty persons in all are injured. I have been able to obtain the names of a few of those where failures are most tries are some of a few of those where failures are most tries are set.

have been able to obtain the names of a few of those whose injuries are most serious.—

Mrs. Finnoner, fatally hart, but still living.
Join Llaworth, markally injured.
Mrs. McGinnia, Mised.

Mrs. Crowley, basily injured. legs troken.
Richard Crowley, basily injured.
A child, named Endling, basily bruised and lacerated about the level and face, but will recover.

Mrs. Cheval, saviously injured; will probably not recover.

— Harmon, basily hart.

cover.

— Harmen, badly hart.

A German woman is ally injured internally.

— M'Cullough, and traken.

There are many others, whose varies I could not obtain, who were more criess injures. The accident is at tributed to the defective construction of the building. A coroner's jury will investigate.

Letter from Rumphrey Marshall on China, Letter from Rumphrey Marshall on China. The louisville Joseph contains a letter from the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, cated Washington, April 29. He had remarked a pragraph in the Journal which stated that he was accused with having short with the imperialists white Minister to China.

He states that his position while Minister was rigidly and faithfully neutral. He had very little communication of any kind with the relate. His correspondence with the lepartment of State he is certain, will be guarden it testimony that while abrecathe pursued the path of public duty with meye single to his country's good. He says:—

"My judgment refused to receive a section."

He says :—

"My judgment refused to receive as true the crude conceptions of many in thing in regard to the causes of the revolutionary movement, and my seese of obligation to truth revolted at the erroneous views which were spread before the Western World as to the philosophy and progress of the Chibese revolution. This, no doubt, gave offence to some who were interested to propagate these views. For such, and for their good opinion, I have action respect nor care."

the world, until after I was put into fail; nor did I know it by any the name.

At his point I was interrupted by the expression of some doubt as to the propriety of the course that was pursued, which occasioned my rething for a few minutes from the prisoner's room. And though assured immediately that there was no imprepriety in what I was doing, yet in view of the delicacy of my position as a clergyman, and because I did not when he may mane connected with any transaction which might, by possibility, furnish occasion for future comment or controversy, I declined writing any more, and immediately destroyed the paper which contained the statements I have given above.

active. On returning to the prisoner's room, and expressing to lim my resolution to write nothing farther, he expressed bis regard, but added in substance, "1 do not know that I have snything further to add, except to any some fare-well words to my parents. But you will remember what I have said, and inform them of it. I wish you to make

public.
I then said to him: Mr. Hendrickson, if you are guilty I then said to him: Mr. Hendrielsson, if you are gound while this protesting your innocence, you are accumulating upon your soul a burden of the most fearful falseheeds; you are going down to the grave with "a lie in your right hand," and you cannot expect any mercy at the tribunal of your God. This I reliverated in different burns, and asked him, "do you comprehend what I say, and do you believe it to be true?" He replied, I "understand you, perfectly, and believe what you say; and yet, repent it, I am innocent. I never murdered my wife, you was I in any way concerned in taking her life.

derstand you, perfectly, and believe what you say; and jet, I repeal it, I am innocent. I never nourdered my wife, nor was I in any way concerned in taking her life. I do not believe she came to her death by violence at all. I believe she died a natural ceath."

After discharging some further duties appropriate to my office, and the circumstances of the case. I left his room. I have only to add, that the same protestations of innocence were repeated by him on the morning of his execution, and up to within an hour of that event, when I conversed with him for the last time.

With sincere sympathy in your deep affliction, I am, dear sir, truly yours.

D. KENNEDY.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. E. J. Walker, Washington; Hon. J. S. Wiggins, Deston; Lieut. Stoddard, U. S. Navy; George Watson, U. S. Army; Capt. G. B. McClelland, do.; J. G. Parker, Go, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Motropolitan Hotel.

co., were among the arrivals yesierday at the Motropolitan fiote).

ARRIVAL.

From Savannah, in the steamable Knowville—J S Fay, H
Kennedy, Mrs E T Hicks, Mrs L A Titus, N A Williams and
tady. Lisus J L Stull, U S roy service; Mrs Gondy, two
surser and three children: M O Drake, B T Hicks, C A Wilty, E B Wesson. L Novier, Jr, A Oemid, J Reed, D Lathrep, Mast I Scwarts, J i. Truax and son, Mrs Rathbons,
Mrs J Rathbons, Miss J E Miller, Miss E Crowell, Tiss
(Frow Miss Le Munter, Mrs J Wayne and servant, Mrs
(Frow Mill Miss Le E. Munter, Mrs J Wayne and servant, Miss
Durand, nurse and child, C W Comttook A J Curtle, Mrs Hales
and servant, Miss Stowe, M. C Smith, nurse and habe; C
Durand, nurse and child, C Smith, H Latitree, Indy, three
Littleren and servant; Mrs Koppman, C L Cole, G N Wood,
Mrs Hales and Stowe, Mrs Mander, M. Sterling, W Wakofeld,
M Kuthing, M. W Hote, Mrs Mander, J
Sterling, W Bose, Mast J T Gilbert, B Stowe, and 77 in
he adversace. brom Havre, is ship Challenge-Mr S A Halsey and lidy, If Beek.

H Beek.

DEFARTURES.
For Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, in the steamer Reasske-John Brothwell and Isaly, William Jinnee and lady, Henry C Clifford, Capit J M Vyman, lady and child! J A Baris, Charles Oppenheum, Mry W C Balls, J C Brown, Mrs A Ledewisk, Jos Favene, F J Harzh, Jos ik Oglesty, J H Gallaghet, F H Shish, Miss L C Carter, Miss M C Wood, Henry C Rehnge, L M Walker, B J Walker, J B Morris, Jos Nason, J B Rehean, Mrs W C Cothwell, M S Burgess and lady, Kev D A Camerchal, G G Campbell and lady, Miss Catharine Noise-Si in steerage.

More Bodies from the Powhatan. correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin www.

A correspondent of the Philadeiphia Bulletin writes as follows:

Baucanine Beacu, N. J., May 7, 1854.

Twenty-six more bedles were washed ashore on this beach, from the wreck of the Powhatan, between the 23d of April and the 3d of May. They were the bedles of one ledy, with an earring in one of her ears, one little girl; one colored man, and twenty three white makes, who were, from their appearance, Germans. One of the latter was respectably dressed, and had on India rubber boots, rings in his ears, and a silver hunting watch. These articles have been saved for the examination and benefit of his friends, if they can be found. The condition of the other bodies beggars description. Owing to the progress of decay and the depredations of crabs and other sh, they could exarcely be approached, and the people were obliged to bury them on the beach as well as they could, placing them in such because as could be provided.

William burg City Intelligence.
Stratus at Green Point.—Moses Van Houten, residing at Green Point, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon by taking landarum. He had but recently recovered from an attack of delirium tremens. Coroner Hanford held an inquest yesterday, and the Jury rendered a verdict of death by taking an overdose of landanum.

THOMAS H. BENTON AND THE ST. LOUIS POST-MASSIER.—The announcement of Tom Benton, that he would not receive any letters through the St. Louis post-office, has stirred up the postmaster—Mr. Armstrong—of that place. A correspondent of the St. Louis Hereld says.—I have heard it rumored on the atreet to-day that Mr. Armstrong, the newly appointed postmaster, would not, on and after Monday next, receive in or send from the post office any of the bills of the Bank of the State of Missourie which have engraven on the face of them the likeness of Thomas H. Benton.

Principal Affairs.

MEETING OF THE ROADD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board and last evening at 5 o'clock—the Profession in the chair.

Parties Busyment.—Several pelitions for correction of taken, petitions against the extension of Albany street, petition against the proposed extension of the Bovers communication from the Chief Engineer, reporting Sagine Company No. 50, for disabedience of orders profited of Manhattan 6as Company for permission to est the curbatone on the Eartherly side of Fourteenth street. Concerned in the Committee on Reals, in Over of fingsing, curb, &c., Fifty night street, between Sceand sand Third avenues; report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of building buildness at foot of Amos street.

Gestricting the Ethern.—In answer to a resolution of the Board, a communication from the Corporation Atomy states that the proceedings have been commenced against Wellington A. Certer, for encumbring the street on the southeast corner of Dey and Greenwich streets.

Takes Aportage.—Premising and resolution offered by

Pattise Aported.—Preamble and resolution offered by Alderman Mott, requiring the Comptroller to report to this Board the cause why ashes are allowed to accumulate in the cupola of the City Hall; report of Committee in tover of regulating and grading Fifty-fourth street from lirst avenue to East river; of same, in favor of regulating and flagging, curb and gutter, Ninth avenue, from Fifty third street to Broadway; of Committee on the Fire Lepartment, in favor of expulsions and suspensions called for by the Chief Engineer in his communication of Tith March last.

Theory Church Tam.—A motion to suspend the order of business and to take up the matter of the extension of Albany street through Triarity Church yard, was de-

I be siness and to take up the matter of the extension of Allany street through Trimity Church yard, was delared by the President to be lost.— the vote being ten for not ten against the motion.

After some few minutes a similar motion was relience carried and the report of the majority can all the extension, was then read, as was also like a very factor of the minurity committee, both of which have a series of the minurity committee, both of which have a series of the minurity committee, both of which have a series of the residue of the minurity report Aldorous Bricke presented a petition from Mr. Boorman and alter preparity holders in the vicinity of trainty Caurch and, and ing for the proposed extension.

The recental of steplem Strong and others against the project was then read.

The petition of John Tate against the extension was also read.

The Alderman of the First word moved the adoption of the majority report. The Aklerman of the Seventh word moved, as an amendment, that the minority report to slogical.

of the majority report. The Allerman of the Seventh ward moved, as an amendment, that the minority report the adoption.

On the amendment being put, there appeared eight for the adoption of the minority report, in favor of the extension and twelve against it. For—Allerman Wood ward, Wm. Tueber, Waleman, Covert, Chaumery, Lord, Mott, and Brake. Against it.—Alderman Brown, Wit Ilemson, Bildut, Bairu, Hoffmire, Voerins, Trowbelter, Beardman, Kelly Christy, the President, and Herrick.

The adoption of the undorfly report, adverse to the extension was then called for, when Alderman Mott with the adoption of the majority report, adverse to the extension was then called for, when Alderman Mott said he had heard a great deal for and spainst film matter, but they as a beard should not upon their own judgment, and with that view they skelled fort inquire whether it would be an improvement, and one that should be specially made; but before he would give his vote he would define his position. He knew that threats had been made by the public prints and by the Deard of Trinty Church; he had seen it in one of the largest sheets of the city, that they would attend here and mark down every member of the Board of Aldermen who vated in favor of the extension passed for about before threats he would do his duty fearlessly. It was for the interests of the commercial population on that side of the city that the extension payed for abound he made. Carry this street through and they would have a direct communication for the commerce of that all of the city. Mr. Mott then proceeded to real extracts from the minority report. He believed in the samenty of the dead, and would be the had man the unnecessarily remove them. He referred to the several clearches of the city from which the dead had been removed; and it was no later than last week that this loans had senctioned the sale of the City from which the dead had been removed; and it was no later than last week that this loans had senctioned the sale of the City from which the dead had

time (litteen minites) allowed for a speech, he was called to order.

On motion, the Alderman obtained the permission of the Beard to continue.

The Presumer them aumounced that Alderman Most might now proceed without limit as to time.

Alberman More then proceeded with the bladery of the church. It was the church of King George of England, and he (Mr. M.) would venture to say that no patriot or schel as he was called, who feld in the Ravidation, was aver buried to Trissity churchward; they found that this church that has semaved adoubted from that church that has semaved adoubted from that church that has semaved adoubted from that church that he are semaved to the office the Baard of Tristity Church had in relate to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had in relate to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had in relate to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had in relate to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had in relate to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had in relate to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had in relate to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had be related to the object the beauter to the object the Baard of Tristity Church had be related to the object to be object of the Advardance of certain persons in this room, and all the threats of the part of the object of

Alderman Hernizak had no fears that there would be any blood shed in the affair, and he would therefore continue still to vote for the majority report. He thought that every member of the Heard had had his mind major.

alderman Knerv said that this graveyord should not Alterman Krilly said that this graveyerd should not be descerated; the deal should be respected as well as the living. He voted for the majority report.

Alderman Charness had intended to give a silent vote on the matter, but the wished to explain his position; and having done so, he voted in favor of the extension.

Alderman Whiliam Tocome thought that the opening of this sirest would be a great improvement. He also voted in favor of the minerity report in favor of the extension. Aldermen Brown and Woodward also spoke.

The totes were then taken, when there appeared for the majority report, Aldermen Brown and Woodward also spoke.

The totes were then taken, when there appeared for the majority report, Kelly Christy, the President and Herrick—14. Against it, Aldermen Woodward, Win Tucker, Channecy, Lord, C. H. Tucker, Mott and Drake—7. Aldermen Howard was absent.

The majority report against the extension, and repealing the ordinances of the last Board, was then carried, and the Board adjourned till Friday next.

EOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ing the ordinances of the last Board, was then carried, and the Board adjourned fill Friday next.

BOARD OF COUNCHAREN.

This board not last evening, E. J. Brown in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PRITTON.—Of Henry Held and others, to have sidewalk on Ninth aversue regulated, graded and flagged; of fluidelph March and others to have Bloomingdale road regulated and graded; of William Schluter, to print the proceedings of the Common Council; of J. M. Betts, foreman of Engine Co. 28; for regulate of epile, of F. Tillou and others, for a sever in Grove street; of J. A. Milderberger, to have crosswalks laid in Greenwich avenue.

BESOLUTIONS REFERRIT.—To pave still flag Thirty-dith street, from Tenth to Meventh avenue; that the derk, before redjournment at each meeting, enter the mame of any member who shall have received permission of absence; that the Councel to time Corporation inquire the legality of enacting an ordinance prohibiting the shoughtening of hegs within certain bounds in the city; that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for a lot for the use of Hose Co. No. 16.

Report—In favor of advertising for a let whereon to erect a station house for the Twolith police district.

RESOURT.—In favor of advertising for a let whereon to erect a station house for the Twolith police district.

RESOURT.—In favor of advertising for a let whereon to erect a station house for the Twolith police district.

RESOURT.—To inquire why the Henson River Bailroad Company have not laid down the groved rail.

RESOURT of Catherina Marker.—A motion was made to adopt a minority report opposed to the removal of Catherine Market to Market at text.—A long discussion took place, when the vote was put and the miserity report varied. On motion of Mr. Clancy, the whole matter was laid on the table; subsequently it was found that a misceount had taken place by the clerk—a tie vote—sand consequently loat. The report was laid on the table.

Corporate Processing to the Engineers.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH CAUSED ON HOME THE EXCESSOR —John Carr, hand on board the steamship Ericeson, died in the Ne York Hospital yesterday morning, from injuries receive on board the raid ship on the 25th utiline. Verdict as

co-dingly.

Summ by Indewente.—A man named Andrew Karley, aged twenty nine years, a native of Ireland, residing in Inhirty-eighth street, near Second avenue, three blameof into the North river, foet of Fourteenth street, vesterday, for the purpose of destroying his life, and before assistance could be rendered him he was drewned. The decrased was an intemperate man, which is the supposed came of the rash act. Coroner Hilton held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

Farat Accidents.—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest at the Respital, on the body of Martin Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged thirty years, who came to his death by accidentally falling down a light of steps into a lasement, and fracturing his skull, which caused his death. Deceased was hoisting out a bale of goods at 52 William street, at the time of the accidental death."

Accidental death."

Accidental death."

Accidental Accidental Fourth and Martin Revented has mullins, seventeen years of age, fell from the yard arm of the bark Atina, lying foot of Montgomery street, yeared ay, and was killed. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. dingly.

The Turf.
UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING. The long talked of \$2,000 trotting match between g g. Gray Eddy and b. g. True John, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons-wagon and driver to weigh 400 lbs - came off yesterday afternoon, and was won by the grap horse in three straight heats, proving himself as fast, if not the very fastest horse at that weight in the world. The time made in the third heat yesterday was the same that Black Hawk made in the first heat of his best race.

At an early hour of the morning great numbers of rotting men were out in the neighborhood of the course, endeavoring to pick up information relative to the specivestments on their favorite, and the crowd continued to increase as the hour for the start drew nigh, until at three o'clock, there were at least two thousand persons present on the course. The roads, after noon, were literally lined with vehicles of all descriptions, from the several ferries to the track, which, in time, gave the enclosures of the course the appearance of a four mile day in days of yore. The weather was most favorable for the occasion, and the track, which had been most industriously attended to, presented as perfect a picture of a trotting track as could be wished.

On reaching the Union, we discovered that the gray On reaching the Union, we discovered that the gray horse was a great favorite, nine tenths of the financiers offering odds on him, with few takers. One hundred the gighty was first offered—then 100 to 70—100 to 80 afterwards, and then again 100 to 50 would be given, and in some instances 100 to 60 would be given, and in some instances 100 to 60 would be given, and in some instances 100 to 60 would be given, and in some instances 100 to 60 would be given, and in some instances 100 to 60 would be given, and in the grounds, he was best by anxious inquiries as to the condition of the horse. Mr. Hongland told them that his horse was ame, and had been so for a few days most but still had so hame as to put him back much, and that he thought he would warm out of the lancess in the secring, and make a good race. The parties were bosy—no done orgaged for the occasion—going about the track informing the crowd of the peculiarities of the gray gelling. They stated that he was a very uncertain horse to bet or—that he would both, break, and in fact, was guilty of every bud trait in the characteristics of horseffish. This, however, had very little effect on the minds of the majority, as the opinions of all were formed, and could not be charged by any subterfuge of that kind. A camor hadegone abroad in the morning that high had been timed both on Salarday and Sunday last, and at each trial had trotted a mile with his weight up to less thin 140; how much less was not known;) and this, with the knowledge that True John had never trotted beautifully to the substitute of the gray him in the belief that he would be successful. And they reasoned well. Both horses appeared as now perfection in point of coudition, as could possibly be desired, and if True John was those and an our perfection in point of coudition, as could possibly be desired, and if True John was those and an our perfection in point of coudition, as could possibly be desired, and if True John was those and pread share of local. What he can de with light weights, has y borse was a great favorite, nine tenths of the finan

Heat—True John won the pole. At the third attempt they were started, and went side and airs accound the upper turn and to the quaster pole, in forty-one and a quarter seconds, True John a neck shead. On the backstretch have were head and head, and yoked at the half rolle pole, in 1819 5. The gray then showed his head in front, and John broke up, loying about a length. After leaving the half, John raillied and made a desperate brush around the lower turn, he went up to the wheel of the gray, and front there to the score the struggle was exciting, and finely contested. The last quarter of this heat was as one and closely contested a race as was over seen on the turl. Eddy won by half a length, John breaking up nake came to the score. Time 2:40%.

Second Iscal—Direr was very little betting between heats. True John was the first to appear on the track when called, and his driver was assisted to start as seen as possible. He appeared the least discressed of the two. At the fast attempt for the start they came up too fast. True John breaking up before reaching the score, and they had to try over again. At length they were started, but John broke on the turn and fell off a couple of lengths. Eddy went to the quarter pole in forty seconds. True John closed a trifle going to the half, but there the gray opened the rap. Time, 1:19. On the lower turn John again closed, but infortunately broke up on the turn of the home stretch, and fell off a length or two. He is the macket a gainst desperate, though unsuccessfellerth, to reach the gray. The latter won, by a length, in 2525%.

brush, to reach the gray. The latter won, by a length, 123212.

Third Read.—No betting, the backers of True John not feeling inclined to risk any mere prone; on so doublind a case. They bed, which start, but John broke upas social as the wead was given, and fell off a comple of length. He broke eggen at time quarter pole, the gray passing freeze two krygths chead, in 40½ seconds. He choose down the Lackstrotch, but it was essless; the gray had always a link to let out whenever, he chose. The gray passed the half in 119½. Hound the lower turn Trae John tried again and again, broading finely. He broke up on the turn of the heme stretch, recovered quickly and dashed vigorough up, yet he could not reach the gray, and the latter wen by a length, in 2:40—being the quickest tim in a third heat that was ever known. The following is approximated.

SUBMERTY:— WHINDEAN, May 10.—Mafch, \$2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons—wagon and driver to weigh 400 lbs.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon Judge Rockwell, presiding; Henry A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stilwell and Stryker. May 10 -The trial of John O'Sullivan, who stands charged with the murder of his wife, Catharine, was miner this morning, before the above Judges and the fol

A. Knox,
Sylvanus White,
Jeremiah Messerole.
Stephen H. Cahoone,
Leenard Cooper,
John M. Helsa,
George W. Burtsed and Nathan Nisbot, Esqs., appeared
a behalf of the prisoner, and the District Attorney
anducted the case for the prosecution.
The prisoner is about thirty-live years of age, nearly
its reet in height, and presents quite a reapectable exteier. He was a soldier in the United States army during
the Mexicon war.

dor. He was a soldier in the United States to the the Mexican war.

The District Attorney in his opening address to the jury stated that the murder for which the prisoner stood maketet, occurred October 4th, in the town of New Utretch. The mode of killing, as alleged, was by beating and kicking. The parties both resided near Fort Hamiland kicking.

International control of the prisoner stood indicted, occurred to to be the high prisoner stood indicted, occurred to to be the high the town of New Urstech. The mode of killing, as alleged, was by beating and kicking. The parties both resided near Fort Hamilton, and as far as circumstances were made evident on the Coroner's inquest, it appeared that on the afternoon of the day above named, the prisoner returned home from some errand with a wagon loaded with coal. When he came home and unloaded, or was about to unload, he untered the house where his wife was sitting, and addressing her rudely, asked why she did not help him, the naswered that alse was not able, when he commenced beating and kicking her, from the offects of which she did inmediately after. All killing said the District Attorney, was preactivated in thousework that any and unless otherwise proved, must be so considered by the jury. After dwelling at some length upon the law relative to murder, the first witness was called by the prosecution. Mary Artae Pink sworns-I lived with Mr. Vanderpool, at Fort Hamilton, in Ostober hast. I was at the prisoner house on the aith of that month; went to get milk: it was about five o'cleck; saw the prisoner in the strees, where he was in his wagon will coal; his wife was in the hitchen; I went in to her and asked for a quart of milk; the prisoner remained in his wagon will coal; his wife was in the hitchen where his wife and I were, she was standing up, not doing anything; she was about going to get a paid of milk; in the closet; when he came into the kitchen where his wife and I were, she was standing up, not doing anything; she was about going to get a paid of milk; in the closet; when he came into the kitchen where his wife wan he was been the asked her "wisy she did not help him get the coal barrels in!" She said. 'I can't, I'm not alloe to do it; when he came over to where she was shanding and gave her one blow with bis fist in the face, over the right eye, the then came over to where she was shanding and g

Pr. Hobinson was called, and testined as to the effect of excitement upon the nerves.

John Carpenter, the family physician of prisoner, testified to the fact that O Sullivan and his wife lived comfortably and respectably together during the time he had known them.

Jeremiah Foley, a soldier at Fort Hamilton, testified to the good character of the prisoner while in the service of the United States and since.

The court then adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.